



# THE FARMER'S HOME AND ACRES

## Good Breed of Fowls.

Select one good breed of fowls and then stop. The greatest nuisance in the farm poultry department is the attempt to keep more than one kind of poultry. Stick to one breed, and let the stock be pure bred in order to secure fancy prices for those birds which come up to breeding or exhibition requirements.—American Cultivator.

## Clean Separators.

Some farmers that we know, wash the centrifugal separator only once per day, but they flush it out with tepid water each time after separating milk in it. This is a bad practice. The separator should be taken apart and the bowl and accessory parts should be washed clean with a brush and washing powder, and then rinsed in fresh water, and then heated as hot as possible and set aside for drying. The separator slime is charged with bacteria and filth and it is difficult to wash this out of the separator, but an expenditure of a little elbow grease will bring results.—Inland Farmer.

## To Fool the Chicks.

William H. Brown, of Tompkins county, N. Y., has made a "discovery" that will—perhaps—revolutionize the poultry industry of the country as far as winter eggs are concerned. One evening a while ago Brown was sitting by the kitchen stove complacently smoking his pipe and wondering why the deuce his hens refused to produce any eggs, when of a sudden he was struck squarely in his mind with an idea. The next morning, with the thermometer away down below zero, the home of Blanchard's White Leghorns (which, by the way, is in the same county), Brown's neighbors saw him splashing green paint around and over his poultry houses to beat the band, and before he quit he had every house on the place painted a bright green, inside and out. It had occurred to Brown that if his hens had the same color scheme in their winter environment as nature provides in the spring and summer, they would conclude that spring had come and would shell out the eggs in abundance. He claims, too, that he was right and that the egg production has been trebled since he painted his houses green. There may be something in it—perhaps.—Commercial Poultry.

## Work Horses Scarce.

The Drivers' Telegram has the following interview: "When you come right down to think about it," remarked O. B. Stovall of Peabody, Kans., "it does seem very strange that we should come here to Kansas City from an old settled farming country, to buy work horses. But that is just what I am here for. Most persons would think that we could ship out a few carloads each year, instead of going to the big market center to buy and ship horses in. We have a most prosperous farming community. Thrifty farmers are very numerous, and in fact we have but a few of any other kind. And we do not have a great many newcomers into that part of the state, as in Oklahoma and new countries. Under these circumstances, it would be very natural to suppose that we would never become short on horses. But the demand simply exceeds the supply. I can buy horses cheaper on the Kansas City market than out in the country at home. In all my experience I never saw the shortage of work horses so noticeable as right now. We seem to be raising a good many horses, and we do not seem to be using any more in carrying out the ordinary farm work than we did a few years ago, but still the shortage exists, and we must go outside to supply it. It would seem as though there would be a good profit in some going into the horse-raising industry exclusively, but they do not seem to take it up. Raising hogs and feeding cattle seem more attractive to our farmers than horse or mule raising."

## Sorghum Forage Crops.

Sorghum is no longer an experiment as a farm crop. On a great many farms it is recognized as an important crop. It is a great help in stock feeding, as an acre of sorghum will produce an enormous amount of feed. I would place it next to alfalfa in quality, as all kinds of stock will eat it readily, it is palatable as well as nutritious and will increase the flow of milk in the dairy herd when fed in the green stage in August or when dry weather comes and pastures begin to shorten. Hogs eat it very readily, and I believe that the expense of fattening can be greatly reduced by feeding sorghum in connection with corn.

Sorghum can be cut and stored for winter feeding without any loss. We harvest it with the corn binder, shock as you would corn with from 12 to 20 bundles in a shock, leave until thoroughly cured then haul and store it in the barn and feed at leisure. Sorghum has quite a drought resisting power, and will grow a good crop even in a dry season such as the past year. Our crop the past year, while it did not grow rank and tall as it would in a season when we have plenty of rain, was, however, of excellent feeding quality, and the seed

(which is no small item) matured perfectly.

By experience I have found that it pays to plant a variety that will make a uniform growth, a kind that will not easily lodge.

Clay upland is the best for growing sorghum for feed, also for syrup making, but my experience in syrup-making is limited as very little is made in this vicinity. In conclusion I will say that the more experience I have in sorghum growing the more I appreciate it, because it is a very profitable crop to grow and feed.—V. E. Weinmann, in the Indiana Farmer.

## Mechanical Incubators.

Artificial incubation has become so common that an article on the subject seems hardly necessary. Still there are farmers who keep chickens in considerable numbers who have not tried this manner of hatching.

The uncertainty of hens because of their different moods makes it difficult to hatch chickens in large quantities, or to raise the ones that are hatched by the natural method, because it seems almost impossible to control the lice.

There may be difficulties and annoyances enough with machine hatching, but when a good machine is rightly started with fertile eggs, there is little difficulty in getting a fair percentage of chicks, and when they are once hatched, they are free from lice and with the modern methods of hovering them in heated brooders, another satisfactory percentage of the chicks may be raised to maturity.

The greatest advantage, however, is in hatching as many as you want, and at the time you want them. Incubators may be started in March, long before the hens have any idea of becoming broody, and we all know the advantages of early hatches. Eggs pay the best in December and January, but in order to have pullets lay at that time it is necessary to have them hatched early.

Some poultrymen have incubators by the dozen, and they keep them busy during the most important months. Farmers could easily learn a lesson from these practical fellows, and the increase in value of poultry and eggs would suggest the advisability of doing so.

In starting a new machine, it is very important to read the instructions thoroughly. While doing so, warm the machine slowly and keep the temperature even for several days until the mechanism is well under control. A little care in this way when starting in may save a great deal of trouble and annoyance later. An incubator, like most any other delicate machine, must be handled just right. There is nothing especially difficult about it, but to be successful, a person must exercise great care. When once thoroughly understood, it comes easy to a person who is naturally careful, but it is doubtful if thoughtless, careless persons ever become experts with an incubator. In fact, the poultry business all the way through requires care and judgment, the same as any other business if it is successful. That is one reason why an incubator should be part of the outfit of every farmer who keeps more than fifty chickens.—April Epitomist.

## Farm Notes.

A lump of rock salt should be kept in the manger of every animal of the horse kind.

When lambs are about four months old, if intended for early market, they should be pushed strongly on feed.

No class of live stock requires good fresh air and ventilated houses more than sheep to keep them perfectly healthy.

Sheep will damage orchards when the trees are small both by rubbing against them and by eating the tender bark.

As a rule most live stock do better when the grain fed to them is ground, but sheep will do as well when fed whole grain.

It is just as important to water the colts regularly every day as to feed regularly in order to keep them in thrifty condition.

Corn silage in limited quantity may be fed to sheep, but not in a large quantity. Yearling lambs when shedding their first teeth will not fatten rapidly on that account.

Have the feet of unshod colts leveled at least once a month with a rasp, unless the animals get exercise on bare ground; also see that the feet are kept well rounded and the toes are not too long.

A silo 16 feet in diameter and thirty-two feet high is large enough to supply silage for twenty cows two hundred and twenty days allowing an average feed of thirty-five pounds per cow per day.

System is a very valuable substance to mix with dairy feeds. The best results are obtained by knowing what you want and by following your own prescription carefully until you see a chance to improve it.

More high-priced dairy cows suffer from overfeeding than from any other cause. Liberality is commendable up to a certain point, but overfeeding is not a kindness; it is a damage, and it will not pay in the long run.

## MR. BEAR DOESN'T LIKE THESE JOY RIDES.



—Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

## BRISK REVIVAL IN ALL LINES OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### Reports From Corporations Show the Turning Point Long Since Passed—Decided Increase Shown in Steel, Copper and Electric Supplies.

New York City.—In an article on the improved industrial situation the Wall Street Journal summarizes as follows:

"W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, says the corporation is operating about seventy per cent. of normal capacity and that indications are for a continued improvement in prices as well as production.

"A representative of the Standard Oil Company says the business of the company is normal.

"A representative of the General Electric Company says the corporation since February has been receiving orders at the rate of between \$51,000,000 and \$53,000,000 a year and that orders in the current fiscal year are likely to reach \$60,000,000, or equal to the boom year.

"John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, says all the blast furnace capacity of the corporation is operating and seventy-five per cent. of the finishing capacity.

"The equipment companies report an improvement in business, although orders are not coming in as rapidly as in the case of many other industries.

"The Western Electric Company shows a large gain in business.

"Representatives of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company report a satisfactory increase in business.

"The Allis-Chalmers Company reports improving business.

"Westinghouse representatives report more men at work than at any time since the panic.

"The American Steel and Wire Company states that record breaking orders have been received over the last two weeks. At times they have run as high as 20,000 tons in a single day.

"The United States Rubber Company reports that sufficient business is on the books to assure steady operations for the rest of the year.

"Representatives of the American Cotton Oil Company and the Chemical and Fertilizers companies report prosperous conditions.

"Representatives of the Amalgamated Copper Company report large sales of copper at advancing prices and a heavy shrinkage in stocks.

"The International Harvester Company is doing a normal business.

"The Leather companies show satisfactory gains in business.

"It is evident from the above that the turning point for the better, so far as industrial conditions are concerned, has been reached and passed."

## 1910 TO BE A PROSPERITY YEAR.

### Harvesting Machinery Manager Says the Outlook is Very Promising.

New York City.—Edwin D. Metcalfe, vice-president and general manager of a large firm dealing in harvesting machinery, who is attending the annual convention of the Manufacturers' Association at the Waldorf, talked about the return of prosperity.

"It seems to me now," he said, "to depend on the harvest. If it is good, and at present there are no reasons why it should not be, I look for a very big year in 1910. But, however well the crops turn out, the farmers will not be getting their money till next spring, and so it is likely to be next year before there is a return to the conditions which prevailed in 1906 and 1907.

"At the present moment there is, however, one hopeful sign. Large buyers have arrived at the conclusion that prices have about reached bottom, and are looking around to place large orders. Thus I heard of the United States Government the other

day advertising for a year's supply of a certain class of goods. On the other hand, the manufacturers are not anxious to sign contracts a long way ahead. They are expecting a rise in prices and are unwilling to bind themselves down. Business is just waiting for buyers and sellers to get together, and when that has been accomplished prosperity will be back.

"Of course the manufacturers are hanging back to see what the tariff will be. It does not matter so much whether it is the Payne bill or the Aldrich bill. Once the question is settled business will accommodate itself to the new rates.

"I don't see why we should not have good crops. All the reports of winter wheat are good, and although in some parts of the Northwest spring sowing has been delayed by cold, there is still time to make it up. Anyhow, with the prices of cereals what they are, there is sure to be an increase in the acreage sown."

## THE DATE FOR FULL RECOVERY.

### A Pittsburg Estimate on the Progress of Trade Revival.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Opinion differs as to when the country's business activity will be such as to pronounce it fully recovered from the after-panic reaction. Increased producing capacity, as compared with 1907, in the steel trade especially, naturally raises the level on which conditions must now be judged. A few weeks ago it was estimated that it will be the end of 1911 before full capacity would be engaged. Several things have since come in sight to affect the prediction. If good crops are harvested this year, trade authorities now predict that the first half of 1910 will see a remarkable expansion in demand for iron and steel, as compared with the present situation, and they believe sufficient business is at hand to keep eighty-five to ninety per cent.

of the capacity of the country in operation. As compared with 1906 and 1907, this would be equivalent to about 100 per cent.

One thing that must be reckoned with next year, providing the tariff is not revised to the liking of the country, is the Congressional elections. The speeches made by Senators Cummings, Dooliver, Bristow and others have been overlooked as possible factors in the near future. A Democratic House of Representatives elected next year, and convening in December, 1911, might affect business conditions considerably. Far-sighted manufacturers desire that the question be settled definitely, even if they must give up a larger proportion of their production than was anticipated.

## GOVERNMENT DETECTS RETURN OF PROSPERITY

### Immigrants Are Coming Back and Customs and Internal Revenue Increasing.

Washington, D. C.—While President Taft isn't bragging about it, two departments, Treasury and Commerce and Labor, are pointing with pride to signs of the return of prosperity. Commerce and Labor has charge of the immigration work, and it is stated there that the first tangible evidence of panic was the departure of foreigners with the money that they had earned in America. Now, the department announces, the immigrants are coming back. Washington has not yet the detailed figures from the Immigration Commissioner at New York, but it has the assurance that the tide has turned and

that the immigrant station at Ellis Island again is the busy place that it always is in prosperous times.

At the Treasury Department the first indication that the American people were becoming hard up was in the falling off in internal revenue receipts and in receipts from the customs. These two failures in the great revenue raising means of the Government accounted for the tremendous deficiency that promises to confront Uncle Sam at the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

With increasing receipts and decreasing deficit the Treasury Department is optimistic.

## Claims He Can Explode Magazines of Vessels 500 Miles Away.

New Orleans, La.—That a wireless operator in a station five hundred miles away may explode magazines in battleships of any navy with the aid of his invention, is the claim of H. A. Folk, who has taken up the matter with the United States Government.

Folk has been experimenting with wireless telegraphy since Marconi proved its successful utility. He refuses to divulge details until the Government acts on the proposition.

## Biggest Boom Ever Expected as Soon as Tariff Bill is Signed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Frank A. Vandierip, president of the National City Bank, of New York, said at a dinner given here to financiers from the East who have been inspecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and that this country was on the verge of the greatest industrial boom it has ever known.

He said that "this boom would start the minute that President Taft signed the new tariff schedule."

## The Sunday-School

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 30.

Subject: Believing and Doing, James 2:14-26—Golden Text: James 2:20—Commit Verse 26—Commentary.

TIME.—A. D. 60. PLACE.—Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION.—I. Living Faith and Dead Faith, 14-19. There is no profit in a man's saying that he has faith unless he proves it by such conduct as necessarily results from living faith. Real faith is not mere opinion, it is not mere belief of the truth. Real faith, the faith that saves, is heart faith (Rom. 10:9, 10), faith that governs our thoughts, our feelings, our choices and our conduct, faith that leads to action along the line of that which we believe. The faith which a man says that he has but which does not prove itself by works, "that" faith (v. 14 R. V.) cannot save a man. We are saved by faith, but we are saved by real faith. "Faith is the assurance of things hoped, the conviction of things not seen" (Heb. 11:1, A. R. V.). The foundation upon which this assurance of things hoped for rests is God's Word. The reality of the faith shows itself by conduct along the line of that which is believed (Heb. 11:7, 17-19, 22, 30). This is not only the doctrine that the Holy Spirit teaches through James, but it is also the doctrine that He teaches through Paul (Gal. 5:6; 1 Cor. 16:22; 1 Thess. 1:3; Tit. 1:16; 3:8). There were those in James' day who were abusing the doctrine of salvation by faith. They interpreted faith as merely meaning theological opinion and they were holding that whoever held the right theological opinion was thereby saved irrespective of his conduct. The love that tells a needy man to depart in peace without giving him what he needs for his comfort is a sham love, a dead love (v. 16; cf. Matt. 14:15, 16; 25:42-45; Rom. 12:9; 1 John 3:16-18), and just so the faith that does not lead to action is a sham faith—a dead faith. There is no life nor profit in the one nor in the other. A man may be a true Christian and be destitute of the necessities of life (v. 15; Heb. 11:37). Their necessity is a call to us to prove our faith by ministering to it. Obedience to God is the only real proof of faith (cf. Heb. 11:3, 7, 8, 17, 24, 25, 30). Real faith is the mightiest thing there is among men (Heb. 11:33, 38); dead faith is a disgusting corpse. Do not merely say you have faith, prove it by your conduct (cf. Tit. 2:7, 11-14; 1 Tim. 1:5; Matt. 7:17; 2 Cor. 5:17; 7:1). It is well to believe the truth, but merely believing the truth with the head alone will not save a man.

II. How Abraham and Rahab were Justified, 20-26. Paul appeals to the Old Testament Scriptures to prove that a man is justified by faith alone apart from the works of the law (Rom. 4:1-12; cf. 3:28, R. V.). James emphasizes the other side of the truth, that the faith that leads to justification is a faith that proves itself by works. We are justified by faith without works, but we are not justified by a faith that is without works. The faith which God sees and upon which He justifies a man leads inevitably to works which men can see. God saw the faith of Abraham and counted it to him for righteousness (Gen. 15:6; Rom. 4:3-6, 10, 11, 22, 24; Gal. 3-6), but the faith God saw was real and led Abraham to works that all could see and which proved his faith. The proof to us of the faith is works, and we know that he who does not work has no justifying faith. There is no contradiction between Paul and James. They stand for opposite sides of the same truth. Abraham proved his faith by doing what God bade him do, even to the extent of laying his son, his only son, upon the altar.

We must not lose sight of the truth which Paul emphasizes against legalism on the one side—that we are justified on the simple condition of a real faith in Christ; and we must not lose sight of the truth which James emphasizes against anti-nomianism on the other side—that it is only the faith that proves its genuineness by works that justifies. To the legalist who is seeking to do something to merit salvation we must say, "Stop working and believe on Him that justifieth the ungodly" (Rom. 4:5). To the anti-nomian who is boasting that he has faith and is justified by it but who does not show his faith by his works we must say, "What doth it profit if a man say he hath faith, but have not works, can that faith save him?" (James 2:14, R. V.). We are justified by faith alone, but we are justified by that faith alone that works (cf. Matt. 12:37; 25:35-40). Real faith stops at no sacrifice (v. 21). Abraham's real faith, which stopped at no sacrifice, won him the highest title ever bestowed upon a man, "The Friend of God" (2 Chron. 20:7; Is. 41:8). We may all have the same title (John 15:13-15). There will be at least one former harlot in heaven—Rahab. We have the Word of God for it that she is justified. She became the ancestress of our Lord (Matt. 1:5). And to-day publicans and harlots are entering the kingdom before the Pharisees (Matt. 21:31). Of all the people living in Jericho the only name that has come down to this present day is that of a harlot. Others perished, but she perished not. She was saved by a faith that led to works (v. 25; cf. Heb. 11:21).

"This government cannot afford to suffer by comparison with others, observes the Utica Press. Not only should official residences abroad be provided, but the salaries should be advanced very materially. It ought not to be true that this republic can have the services of those only who are rich and willing to pay handsomely out of their own pockets for the distinction of being Ambassadors at foreign courts. There is no need of it and there is no sense in it.

The English "Thank You" is much more current in England than in America. It is also used with much wider significance, often as the equivalent of "I beg your pardon." For instance, an English person passing before another or perhaps jostling one or even treading on his foot will say in apology "Thank you."

When it thunders the thief becomes honest.—Dutell.

## AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

### Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. EMMA IMSE, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TEACHERS: Write for free booklet, "A Plan" showing how we help you secure a better position. Thousands excellent vacancies open paying \$20-\$40 monthly. Schools supplied with teachers. Ours the largest Southern Agency. SOUTHERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Columbia, S. C.

What you do for an ungrateful man is thrown away.—Latin.

Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial Cures Children Teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera morbus and Flux, all Stomach and Bowel Troubles. At Druggists 25c and 50c per bottle.

He that courts injury will obtain it.—Danish. So. 22-'09.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Injurious is the gift that takes away freedom.—Italian.

For HEADACHE—NICK'S CAPSULES Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capsules will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it, 10c., 25c. and 50c. at drug stores.

**Libby's Food Products**

Liked By The Whole Family

You will never be disappointed if you use Libby's Pickles and Condiments on your table. Libby's have the right taste, which is always uniform, and you can depend upon Libby's as being absolutely pure. Try these:

- Mixed Pickles
- Fancy Olives
- Sand Dressing
- Strawberry Preserves
- Currant Jelly
- Evaporated Milk

Libby's foods are the best because they are made from the best fruits and vegetables, by the best methods in Libby's Great Enamelled White Kitchens.

Insist on Libby's, and you can depend upon it that you will get food products which are the most satisfactory from the standpoint of taste and purity.